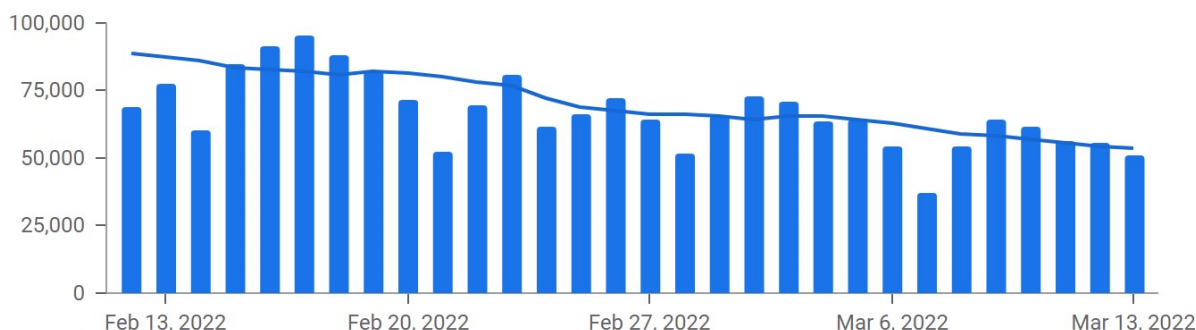


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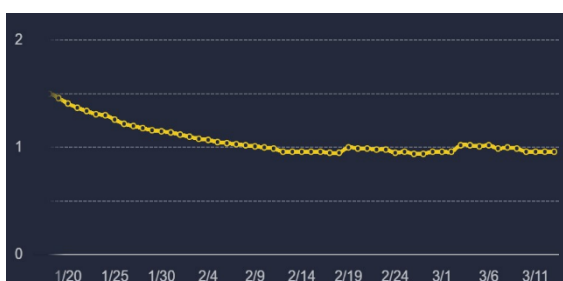
Confidential – for internal circulation only, not for release to outside parties without the prior consent of the author. This document represents the opinion of the author and does not constitute the provision of medical care. Readers with concerns over their individual health should contact their physician for advice.

Current Situation – Japan

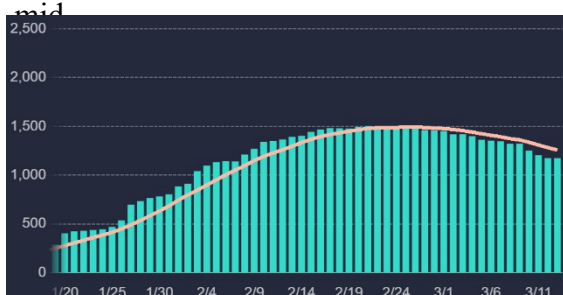
Japan - daily infections (past 30 days)



National Reproduction Rate – (R 0.96)



Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total



Mortality (Nationwide) – daily total



Mortality has continued to fall for a second consecutive week but remains high in comparison to previous waves. Deaths due to COVID 19 (7-day average) did not exceed 70 per day during the 5th (delta variant) wave and during the 4th wave (winter 2020/21), reached a peak of 120 per day. Omicron has caused a much higher number of infections. As a result, despite its generally milder disease course and the extensive uptake of vaccines, total deaths have been high, peaking at a seven-day average of over 230 in late February.

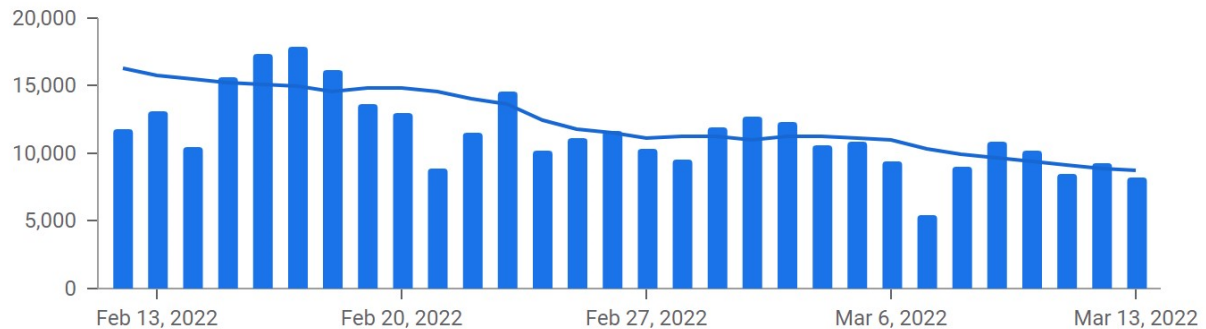
Case numbers and intensive care occupancy patient numbers are now both falling gradually, suggesting that the worst of the 6th wave is behind, and that gradual normalization of economic activity and international travel can be anticipated over the coming weeks. The cap on international arrivals is due to rise to 10,000/day as of the 1st of April.

The proportion of infections caused by the BA2 (“stealth”) omicron variant is rising. As this variant is at least 20% more contagious than the currently dominant BA1 omicron variant, this gradual shift in the pattern of infections is probably one of the factors behind the comparatively slow exit from the current wave.

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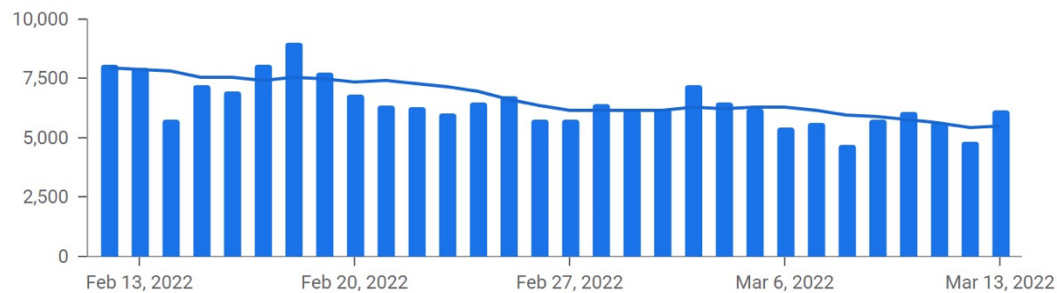
Tokyo and the surrounding Kanto region

Tokyo daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.94)

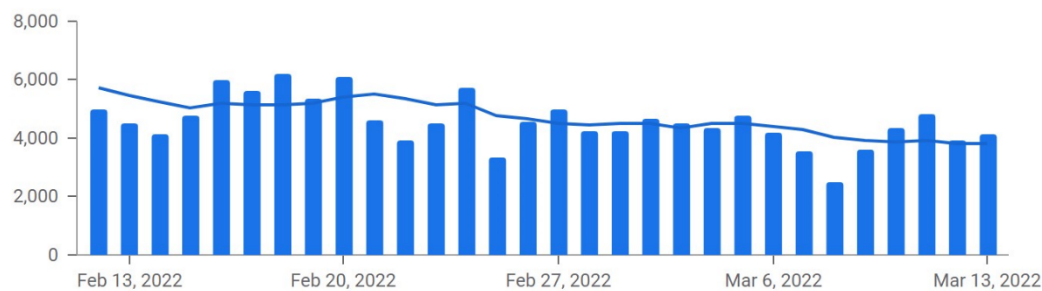


Daily infection numbers continue to fall very slowly, in line with the national trend. The proportion of infections recorded in people over 60 continues to drop, down from 12.7% last week to 10.1% this week. Infections in children, and especially in under 10s remain dominant, this cohort now accounting for 18.7% of the total, perhaps unsurprisingly given that vaccination coverage by far the lowest in this group.

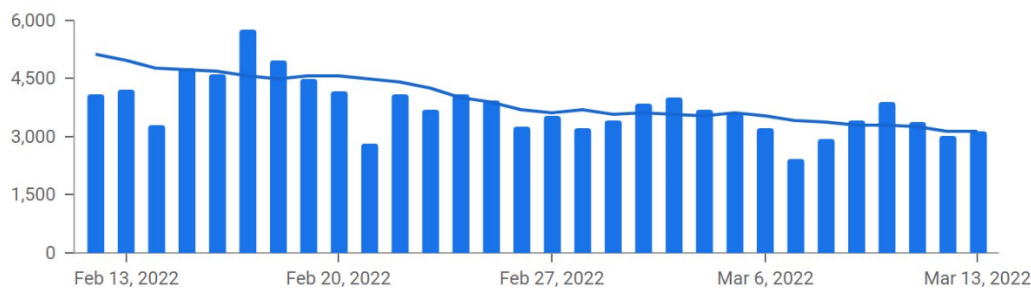
Kanagawa daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.96)



Saitama daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.96)



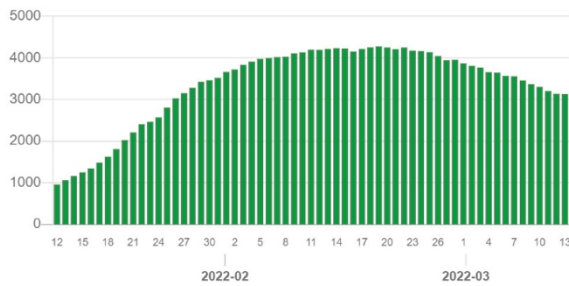
Chiba daily infections, past 30 days (0.97)



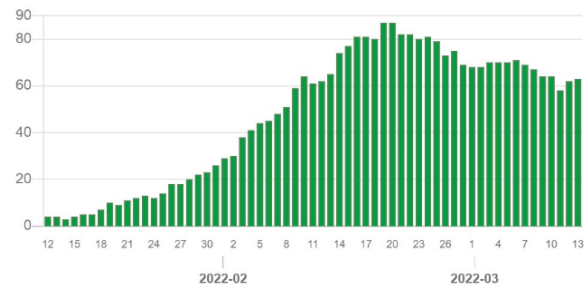
Situation report – COVID19; Japan, 15th March 2022

Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo

Number of hospital patients

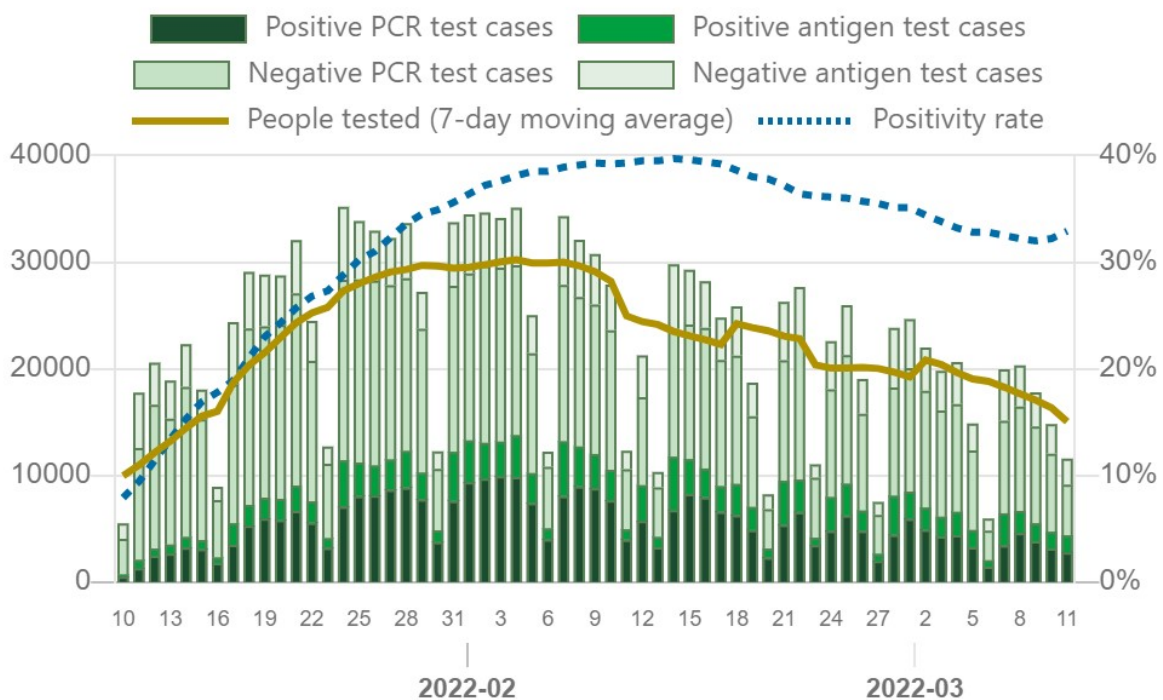


Number of critically ill patients



Hospital bed occupancy is falling and is now at 40.8% (2947 of 7229 beds in use) with the number of allocated beds remaining static over the past week. Intensive care occupancy is also falling and is well within capacity, 11.6% (59 out of 510) of beds being occupied at present.

Testing for COVID 19



The proportion of positive tests remains high at 32.2%, this occurring in the context of a substantial fall in the number of tests arranged by public health offices – down from a peak of over 30,000 per day to approximately half of that number. However, as the large majority of testing is now carried out at home using rapid antigen kits, the total number of tests reported here is much less representative of the total volume of tests done.

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Regional Situation

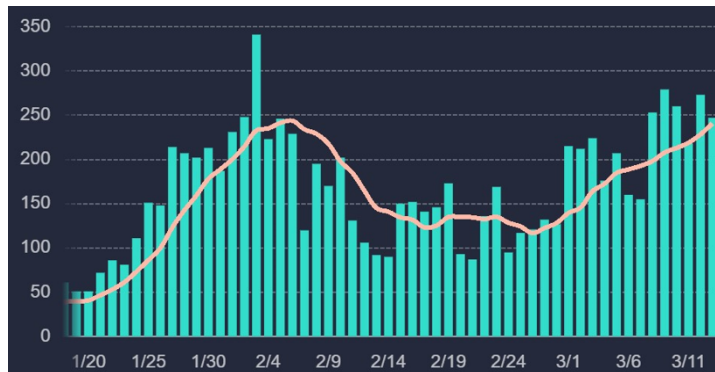
Quasi-state of Emergency Measures

Period	Area
From January 21, 2022 to March 21, 2022	Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gifu, Aichi, Kagawa, Kumamoto
From January 27, 2022 to March 21, 2022	Hokkaido, Aomori, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo

18 of Japan's 47 prefectures remain under quasi-emergency measures, due to run until the 21st of March. Areas still under these measures account for well over half of the population, though, as they include all of Kanto, Kansai as well Nagoya (Aichi) and Sapporo (Hokkaido).

One prefecture which were allowed to exit from its quasi-emergency state (Yamagata) continues to show some increase in infections:

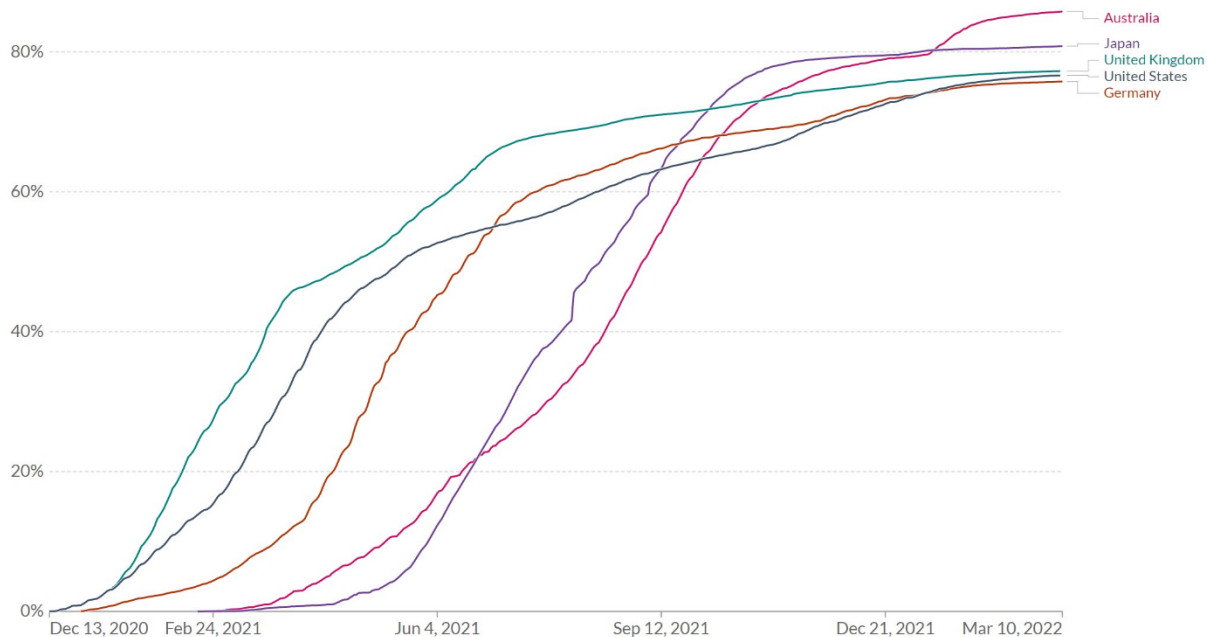
Yamagata ($R = 1.07$)



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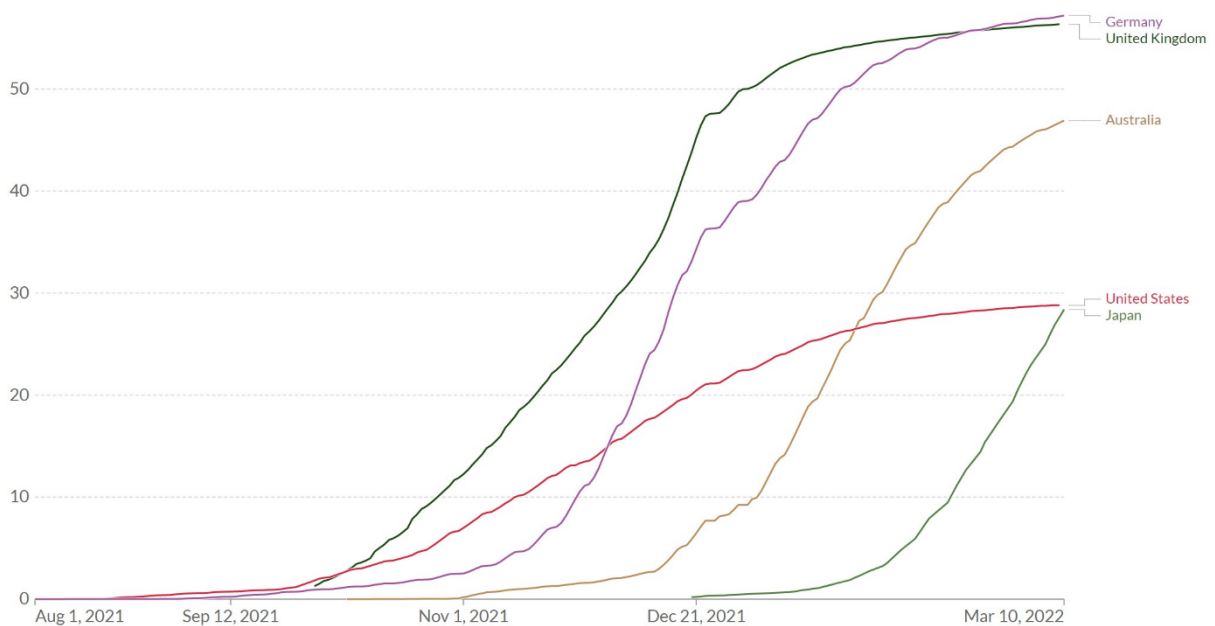
COVID 19 Vaccinations in Japan

Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentages)



Japan is considering offering a fourth covid vaccine dose to adults during summer to prevent a seventh wave. This dose would be available only to adults who had received their third shot at least six months ago. The government currently has an agreement to purchase 130 million doses from Pfizer and another 93 million shots from Moderna. In addition, coupons for the third dose of only the Pfizer vaccine will go out to 12-17 year olds this friday.

Booster (3rd) vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentages)



Situation report – COVID19; Japan, 15th March 2022

References and Resources

Reported Caseload Graphs and data sourced from MHLW as reported by Toyo

Keizai and the Tokyo metropolitan government –

<https://toyokeizai.net/sp/visual/tko/covid19/en.html> <https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/>

<https://www.stopcovid19.jp/#Tokyo>

<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/vaccine/progress/> ***Resources***

How to get help if you suspect that you have COVID19 (Tokyo residents)

<https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/flow>

FAQ: How foreign residents can get coronavirus vaccinations in Japan

<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20210212/p2a/00m/0na/046000c>